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used in determining the rates and because of the general incompleteness of the statistics on which such rates are based.

The correct infant mortality rate is the ratio of deaths of infants under 1 year of age to the number of children born alive during the year. In the absence of registration of births in many cities, therefore, no such rate can be determined, and since registration of births in the great majority of cities is very incomplete, any ratio based upon the returns would be misleading.

The data presented indicate how desirable it would be to know the correct infant-mortality rate, and emphasize in some measure the importance of the accurate registration of both births and deaths.

The small number of deaths among children fed on dispensary milk one month or over shows the value of such work, and especially when it is borne in mind that the majority of the children were sick when application was first made for milk. As to the relative importance of the educational work as compared with the dispensing of proper milk, this can only be conjectured. But the two together would appear to accomplish results which could not be expected of either one alone.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HYGIENE.

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1910.]

SALEM, MASS.

BURIAL AND REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

Revised Laws, chapter 78, sections 37-44:

SEC. 37. The body of a deceased person shall not be cremated within 48 hours after his decease unless death was caused by a contagious or infectious disease, and it shall not be received or cremated by any corporation organized under the provisions of section 7 or the corresponding provisions of earlier laws until its officers have received the certificate or burial permit required by law before burial and a certificate from the medical examiner of the district within which the death occurred that he has viewed the body and made personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death, and is of opinion that no further examination or judicial inquiry concerning the same is necessary.

SEC. 38. No undertaker or other person shall bury a human body in a city or town, or remove therefrom a human body which has not been buried, except as provided in the following section, until he has received a permit from the board of health or its agent appointed to issue such permits, or if there is no such board, from the clerk of the city or town in which the person died; and no undertaker or other person shall exhume a human body and remove it from a city or town, or from one cemetery to another, until he has received a permit from the board of health or its agent aforesaid or from the clerk of the city or town in which the body is buried. No such permit shall be issued until there shall have been delivered to such board, agent, or clerk, as the case may be, a satisfactory written statement containing the facts required by law to be returned and recorded, which statement, in case of an original interment shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of the attending physician, if any, as required by law, or in lieu thereof a certificate as hereinafter provided. If there is no attending physician, or if, for sufficient reasons, his certificate can not be obtained early enough for the purpose, or is insufficient, the chairman of the board of health, if a physician or any physician employed by said board or by the selectmen for the purpose, shall upon application make such certificate as is required of the attending physician. If death is caused by violence, the medical examiner only shall make such certificate. The board of health or its agent, upon receipt of such statement and certificate, shall forthwith countersign and transmit it to the clerk of the city or town for registration. The person to whom the permit is so given and the physician who certifies to the cause of death shall thereafter furnish for registration any other necessary information which can be obtained as to the deceased or as to the manner or cause of the death, which the clerk or registrar may require.

SEC. 39. No undertaker or other person shall bury in a city or town a human body or the ashes thereof which have been brought into this Commonwealth until he has received a permit so to do from the board of health or its agent appointed to issue such permits, or if there is no such board, from the clerk of the city or town in which the body is to be buried or the funeral is to be held, or from a person appointed to have the care of the cemetery or burial ground in which the interment is made, if a record is kept of the names of all persons buried therein, or from a duly appointed superintendent of burials in such city or town who keeps a record of interments. Such permit shall not be issued until the undertaker or other person has delivered a certificate to said board, agent, clerk, superintendent, or person having such care, giving the name of the deceased, his age as nearly as can be ascertained, the cause of death, the name of the city or town in which he last resided, or from which body was brought, or, if the death occurred at sea, the name of the vessel upon which it occurred, and any other facts required for record which could be obtained with reasonable exertion. The board of health or its agent, or the superintendent or person having such care, shall, upon receipt of such certificate, forthwith countersign and transmit it to the city or town clerk; and if the deceased was a resident of said city or town, the clerk shall record the same in the books kept for recording deaths; but if the deceased was at the time of his death a resident of any other city or town

within this Commonwealth said clerk shall forthwith forward to the clerk thereof a copy of such certificate, who shall record the same.

SEC. 40. No person having the care of a cemetery or burial ground shall permit a human body to be buried therein, or such body or the ashes thereof to be removed therefrom, until the permit for such burial or removal has been delivered to him, nor permit the ashes of a human body to be buried therein until there has been delivered to him a certificate that the burial permit and the certificate of the medical examiner prerequisite to the cremating of said body have been duly presented.

SEC. 41. An undertaker shall not bury the ashes of a human body until he has received from the person having the charge of the crematory a certificate that the burial permit and the certificate of the medical examiner prerequisite to the cremating of said body have been duly presented.

SEC. 42. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the four preceding sections shall forfeit not more than \$50.

REG. 13. The remains of any person dying of diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, smallpox, or cholera shall at once be placed in a tight or sealed coffin, and shall not thereafter be exposed to view or disturbed except for burial, and shall be buried within 24 hours, and the funeral shall be strictly private, and no undertaker or other person shall be permitted to take or to use in any house where a death from any of said diseases shall have occurred any bier or stand with draperies which is to be used at any other funeral.

REG. 14. In case of death from any disease named in regulation 13, no public funeral shall be held in the house where death occurred or elsewhere, except in accordance with permit from the board of health.

REG. 15. In all cases of death from any disease named in regulation 13, where burial is contemplated beyond the city limits, the undertaker shall apply at once for the necessary permit and certificate, and remove the body immediately from the city.

REG. 16. All undertakers or persons in charge of the remains of any person passing through the city shall, whenever requested, exhibit the certificate required by section 43 of chapter 78 of the Revised Laws. (See below.)

Extract from Revised Laws, chapter 78, section 43:

SEC. 43. No common carrier or other person shall convey or cause to be conveyed, through or from any city or town in this Commonwealth, the body of any person who has died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or typhus fever until such body has been so incased and prepared as to preclude any danger of contagion or infection by its transportation; and no city or town clerk or clerk or agent of the board of health shall give a permit for the removal of such body until he has received from the board of health of the city or from the selectmen of the town in which the death occurred a certificate stating the cause of death and that said body has been prepared in the manner prescribed in this section, which certificate shall be delivered to the agent or person who receives the body. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than \$25.

REG. 17. No person shall inter or cause to be interred the body of any dead person in a grave less than 3 feet deep from the surface of the ground surrounding the grave to the top of the coffin.

REG. 18. No person shall bury or inter, or cause to be buried or interred, the body of any dead person at any other time of the day than between sunrise and sunset except in accordance with a permit from the board of health. No person shall open a grave or remove the body of a dead person or its remains from a grave or tomb, except in accordance with a permit from the board of health.

REG. 19. The superintendent, sexton, or other person having charge of any burying ground or crematory shall not inter, disinter, or cremate within the city limits any human body until a permit has been given as required by law. He shall keep a separate record of each burial when the permit states the cause of death to be any disease named in regulation 13, which record shall be open to examination by the board of health.

REG. 20. Any burial permit issued by any officer outside this Commonwealth must be filed at the office of this board, and a permit from this board applied for in all cases where burial is contemplated within the city limits.

REG. 21. Any person receiving burial permits from the board of health shall return the same to the office of said board immediately on their failure to use them for the purpose for which they were procured.—[Regulations board of health, adopted Mar. 22, 1910.]

HOUSES AND PREMISES—CLEANLINESS AND CARE OF.

REG. 22. Said board of health shall make all contracts and regulations for the removal of house offal.

REG. 23. The owners or occupants of premises in this city shall deodorize all privies, vaults, sluice vaults, cesspools, grease traps, urinals, manure bins, stalls, garbage receptacles, or vessels of any nature used to contain or move any offensive matter, whenever ordered so to do by the board of health.

REG. 24. All henneries, dog kennels, and pens for any animals shall be kept clean and free from decaying food and from filth of any kind. The buildings and pens shall be whitewashed or disinfected and put in such condition as may be ordered by the board of health.